

A Bayesian Analysis of the Constrained NMSSM

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We perform a first global exploration of the Constrained Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model using Bayesian statistics. We derive several global features of the model and find that, in some contrast to initial expectations, they closely resemble the Constrained MSSM. This remains true even away from the decoupling limit which is nevertheless strongly preferred. We present ensuing implications for several key observables, including collider signatures and predictions for direct detection of dark matter.

I. INTRODUCTION

Effective low-energy supersymmetry (SUSY) has many attractive features and is widely expected to provide a more complete description of phenomena at and above the electroweak scale than the Standard Model (SM) of electroweak and strong interactions. In many SUSY models, gauge coupling unification can easily be achieved, unlike in the SM or non-SUSY versions of those models. Moreover, SUSY, when supplemented by R-parity (or matter parity), offers an attractive candidate for resolving the dark matter (DM) problem in the Universe.

On the other hand, SUSY, being a global symmetry, allows for a whole multitude of possible effective models which otherwise would suffer from the well-known hierarchy and fine-tuning problems. In the past, most phenomenological studies focused on the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) – a supersymmetrized version of the SM [1]. More recently, a constrained version of the MSSM (CMSSM) [2], which includes a minimal supergravity (mSUGRA) model, has become more popular by virtue of its relative simplicity and a small number of free parameters. This is achieved by relating at the unification scale the soft masses of the MSSM gauginos to a common value $m_{1/2}$, those of the scalar partners of SM fermions to m_0 , the tri-linear terms to A_0 , in addition to $\tan\beta$ – the ratio of v.e.v.'s of the neutral components of the two Higgs doublets.

One puzzling and unsatisfactory feature of the MSSM is the so-called μ -problem [3]: the Higgs/higgsino mass parameter is SUSY-preserving but, on phenomenological grounds, it is expected to be of the same order as soft SUSY breaking masses, $\mu \sim M_{\text{SUSY}} \simeq 1$ TeV. Various solutions have been suggested, for example [5].

A model that solves the μ -problem of the MSSM in a simple way is the Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (NMSSM) [4]. In the NMSSM one adds a singlet chiral superfield S . The explicit μ term is absent and the superpotential has only dimensionless parameters and therefore the only new effective scale is the one of the soft breaking terms M_{SUSY} . The μ parameter is generated dynamically through the v.e.v. of the spin-0 component of the singlet superfield.

At the phenomenological level, the presence of additional fields, namely an extra CP-even and CP-odd neutral Higgs bosons, as well as a singlino component of a neutralino, leads in general to a richer and more complex phenomenology [6, 7, 8, 9, 10], as well as cosmology, in particular with respect to the domain wall problem [11, 12, 13].

In analogy with the CMSSM, successful gauge coupling unification in SUSY has provided motivation for considering a constrained version of the NMSSM (CNMSSM) [14, 15], which we will define below. Extensive phenomenological investigations of the CNMSSM have been carried out in [6].

On the other hand, the enlarged set of parameters makes a full exploration of the CNMSSM even more challenging than in the case of the CMSSM. Traditional techniques of sampling slices of the parameter space provide limited information and are inadequate in a number of other aspects, for example in fixing relevant SM parameters which may have much impact on the outcome, as shown in [16, 17, 18].

More recently, it has been demonstrated that a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC), or some other, scanning technique, coupled with Bayesian statistics, can very efficiently probe the whole parameter space and thus allow one to derive global properties of the model under investigation [16, 17, 18, 19].

Over the last few years, several studies using the Bayesian approach have been performed of the CMSSM [16, 17, 18, 19], the Non-Universal Higgs Mass Model (NUHM) [20], the MSSM [22, 23] and large volume string [25].

One advantage of the Bayesian approach is that it allows quantitative model comparison, using so called Bayes factors to see which model best fits the data, be it selecting the sign of μ in the CMSSM to picking a class of SUSY breaking.

In this paper we perform a Bayesian analysis of the CNMSSM. We explore very broad ranges of the CNMSSM parameter and apply all most important experimental and cosmological constraints, including all collider limits, the branching ratio of $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, the difference $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ between the experimental and SM values of the magnetic moment of the muon, the LEP limits on sparticle and Higgs masses and the 5 year WMAP limit on the relic abundance $\Omega_\chi h^2$ of the lightest neutralino assumed to be the dark matter. A full list of constraints used and the exact numbers used in the analysis will be given below.

Our main finding is that, somewhat contrary to initial expectations, from the statistical point of view, most phenomenological and dark matter features of the CNMSSM of crucial importance for experimental tests closely resemble those of the CMSSM. In particular, singlino-dominated LSP only appears in a very limited number of cases that are not yet excluded by experimental bounds on the parameter space. Clearly, this will make it very challenging, although not impossible, to distinguish the models at the LHC and in DM searches, as we discuss below.

The paper is organized as follows: in Sec. II we define and overview the NMSSM and the CNMSSM. In Sec. III we describe our the statistical approach. The results are presented in Sec. IV and we finish with our conclusions in Sec. V.

II. THE NMSSM AND THE CNMSSM

The NMSSM superpotential contains a new superfield S which is a singlet under the SM gauge group $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$. (We use the same notation for superfields and their respective spin-0 component fields for simplicity.)

$$W = \epsilon_{ij} (Y_u H_u^j Q^i u + Y_d H_d^j Q^j d + Y_e H_d^j L^j e) - \epsilon_{ij} \lambda S H_d^i H_u^j + \frac{1}{3} \kappa S^3, \quad (1)$$

where $H_d^T = (H_d^0, H_d^-)$, $H_u^T = (H_u^+, H_u^0)$, i, j are $SU(2)$ indices with $\epsilon_{12} = 1$, while λ and κ are dimensionless couplings in the enlarged Higgs sector.

The superpotential in Eq. (1) is scale invariant, and the EW scale will only appear through the soft SUSY breaking terms in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}}$, which in our conventions is given by

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}} = & m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 \tilde{Q}^* \tilde{Q} + m_{\tilde{U}}^2 \tilde{u}^* \tilde{u} + m_{\tilde{D}}^2 \tilde{d}^* \tilde{d} + m_{\tilde{L}}^2 \tilde{L}^* \tilde{L} + m_{\tilde{E}}^2 \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e} \\ & + m_{H_d}^2 H_d^* H_d + m_{H_u}^2 H_u^* H_u + m_S^2 S^* S \\ & + \epsilon_{ij} \left(A_u Y_u H_u^j \tilde{Q}^i \tilde{u} + A_d Y_d H_d^j \tilde{Q}^j \tilde{d} + A_e Y_e H_d^j \tilde{L}^j \tilde{e} + \text{H.c.} \right) \\ & + \left(-\epsilon_{ij} \lambda A_\lambda S H_d^i H_u^j + \frac{1}{3} \kappa A_\kappa S^3 + \text{H.c.} \right) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} (M_3 \lambda_3 \lambda_3 + M_2 \lambda_2 \lambda_2 + M_1 \lambda_1 \lambda_1 + \text{H.c.}) . \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

When the scalar component of S acquires a VEV, $s = \langle S \rangle$, an effective interaction $\mu H_d H_u$ is generated, with $\mu \equiv \lambda s$.

In addition to terms from $\mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}}$, the tree-level scalar Higgs potential receives the usual D and F term contributions:

$$\begin{aligned} V_D = & \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{8} (|H_d|^2 - |H_u|^2)^2 + \frac{g_2^2}{2} |H_d^\dagger H_u|^2, \\ V_F = & |\lambda|^2 (|H_d|^2 |S|^2 + |H_u|^2 |S|^2 + |\epsilon_{ij} H_d^i H_u^j|^2) + |\kappa|^2 |S|^4 \\ & - (\epsilon_{ij} \lambda \kappa^* H_d^i H_u^j S^{*2} + \text{H.c.}) . \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Using the minimization equations we can re-express the soft breaking Higgs masses in terms of λ , κ , A_λ , A_κ , $v_d = \langle H_d^0 \rangle$, $v_u = \langle H_u^0 \rangle$ (with $\tan \beta = v_u/v_d$), and s :

$$m_{H_d}^2 = -\lambda^2 (s^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \beta) - \frac{1}{2} M_Z^2 \cos 2\beta + \lambda s \tan \beta (\kappa s + A_\lambda), \quad (4)$$

$$m_{H_u}^2 = -\lambda^2 (s^2 + v^2 \cos^2 \beta) + \frac{1}{2} M_Z^2 \cos 2\beta + \lambda s \cot \beta (\kappa s + A_\lambda), \quad (5)$$

$$m_S^2 = -\lambda^2 v^2 - 2\kappa^2 s^2 + \lambda \kappa v^2 \sin 2\beta + \frac{\lambda A_\lambda v^2}{2s} \sin 2\beta - \kappa A_\kappa s, \quad (6)$$

The boundary conditions at the grand unification scale $M_{\text{GUT}} \simeq 2 \times 10^{16}$ GeV are analogous to those of the CMSSM, with the exception of m_S . κ , M_s and s are fixed by the minimization equations (4)-(6) which leads to five continuous free parameters of the CNMSSM: $m_{1/2}$, m_0 , A_0 , $\tan \beta$ and λ , in addition to $\text{sgn}(\mu)$.

The feature of not unifying m_s with all the other soft scalar masses at m_0 gives one the necessary freedom to obtain, in the limit $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, with λs fixed, the CMSSM plus a singlet and a singlino field that both decouple from the spectrum, as discussed in [15]. For cosmological analyzes those extra particles can still play an important role but from the particle phenomenology point of view the model becomes indistinguishable from the CMSSM. Also in this limit a singlino LSP is excluded since, being completely decoupled, it can not annihilate into SM particles.

We also present the neutralino sector since the lightest neutralino will, by assumption, play the rôle of dark matter. The mass term in the Lagrangian is given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}}^{\chi^0} = -\frac{1}{2}(\Psi^0)^T \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0} \Psi^0 + \text{H.c.}, \quad (7)$$

with $\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0}$ given by a 5×5 matrix,

$$\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & -M_Z \sin \theta_W \cos \beta & M_Z \sin \theta_W \sin \beta & 0 \\ 0 & M_2 & M_Z \cos \theta_W \cos \beta & -M_Z \cos \theta_W \sin \beta & 0 \\ -M_Z \sin \theta_W \cos \beta & M_Z \cos \theta_W \cos \beta & 0 & -\lambda s & -\lambda v_u \\ M_Z \sin \theta_W \sin \beta & -M_Z \cos \theta_W \sin \beta & -\lambda s & 0 & -\lambda v_d \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda v_u & -\lambda v_d & 2\kappa s \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

where M_1 (M_2) denotes soft the mass of the bino (wino) and θ_W denotes the weak mixing angle.

III. OUTLINE OF THE METHOD

Following the discussion of the previous Section, in the CNMSSM the free parameters are given by

$$\theta = (m_{1/2}, m_0, A_0, \tan \beta, \lambda), \quad (9)$$

while we fix $\text{sgn}(\mu) = +1$, which implies $s > 0$. Furthermore, without loss of generality we choose $\lambda > 0$ [28].

As the values of relevant SM parameters, when varied over their experimental constraints, have an impact on the observable quantities, fixing them would lead to inaccurate results. Instead, here we incorporate them explicitly as free parameters (which are then constrained using their measured values), which we call *nuisance parameters* ψ , where

$$\psi = (M_t, m_b(m_b)^{\overline{MS}}, \alpha_s(m_Z)^{\overline{MS}}). \quad (10)$$

In Eq. (10) M_t denotes the pole top quark mass, while the other two parameters: $m_b(m_b)^{\overline{MS}}$ – the bottom quark mass evaluated at m_b and $\alpha_s(m_Z)^{\overline{MS}}$ – the strong coupling constant evaluated at the Z pole mass m_Z – are all computed in the \overline{MS} scheme. Note that, in contrast to recent analyzes of the CMSSM [16, 17, 19], we do not include among the nuisance parameters the fine structure constant. This is because here we use the Fermi constant, m_Z and m_W as input parameters, yielding α_{em} as output.

Using notation consistent with previous analyzes we define our eight dimensional *basis parameter* set as

$$m = (\theta, \psi) \quad (11)$$

which we will be scanning simultaneously over. For each choice of m a number of colliders or cosmological observables are calculated. These derived variables are denoted by $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots)$, which are then compared with the relevant measured data d .

The quantity we are interested in is the *posterior probability density function*, (or simply posterior) $p(m|d)$ which gives the probability of the parameters after the constraints coming from the data have been applied. The posterior follows from Bayes' theorem,

$$p(m|d) = \frac{p(d|\xi)\pi(m)}{p(d)} \quad (12)$$

where $p(d|\xi)$, taken as a function of ξ for *fixed data* d , is called the *likelihood* (where the dependence of $\xi(m)$ is understood). The likelihood is the quantity that compares the data with the derived observables. $\pi(m)$ is the *prior* which encodes our state of knowledge of the parameters before comparison with the data. This state of knowledge is then updated by the likelihood to give us the posterior. $p(d)$ is called the *evidence* or *model likelihood*, and in our analysis can be treated as a normalization factor and hence is ignored subsequently for an example of how the evidence can be used for model comparison purposes.

As our main prior we take very wide ranges of the CNMSSM parameters as given in Table I, although we have performed a number of additional scans which will be discussed below. We adopt a flat prior in $\log m_{1/2}$, $\log m_0$, A_0 ,

CNMSSM parameters θ
$50 < m_{1/2} < 4 \text{ TeV}$
$50 < m_0 < 4 \text{ TeV}$
$ A_0 < 7 \text{ TeV}$
$2 < \tan \beta < 65$
$10^{-3} < \lambda < 0.7$
SM (nuisance) parameters ψ
$160 < M_t < 190 \text{ GeV}$
$4 < m_b(m_b)^{\overline{MS}} < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$0.10 < \alpha_s(M_Z)^{\overline{MS}} < 0.13$

TABLE I: Initial ranges for our basis parameters $m = (\theta, \psi)$.

$\tan \beta$ and λ . Following Ref. [20], we call this choice a *log prior*, as opposed to a completely *flat prior* used in some of our earlier analyzes where all the basis parameters are scanned with a flat measure.

As before [20, 51], our rationale for this choice of priors is that they are distinctively different. One reason why we apply different priors to soft mass parameters only is that they play a dominant rôle in the determination of the masses of the superpartners and Higgs bosons. Another important reason is that flat priors suffer from the “volume effect” by putting effectively too much emphasis on larger values of scanned parameters, while the log prior is more suitable for exploring smaller values of both $m_{1/2}$ and m_0 which are anyway more natural in effective low-energy SUSY models. Therefore the choice of log priors appears to be actually more suitable for revealing the structure of the model’s parameter space, similarly as in the CMSSM [51] and the NUHM [20].

For the nuisance parameters we use flat priors (although this is not important as they are directly constrained by measurements) and apply Gaussian likelihoods representing the experimental observations (see table II), as before [16, 17, 18, 20].

We compute our mass spectra and observable quantities using the publicly available NMSSMTools (version 2.1.1) that includes NMSPEC with a link to Micromegas; for details see Ref. [26]. We list the observables that the current version of NMSPEC, as linked with statistical subroutines available in SuperBayeS allows us to include in the likelihood function in Table III. The relic density $\Omega_\chi h^2$ of the lightest neutralino is computed with the help of Micromegas, which is also linked to NMSPEC. We further use the same code to compute the cross section for direct detection of dark matter via its elastic scatterings with targets in underground detectors but do not include it in the likelihood due to large astrophysical uncertainties.

The likelihoods for the measured observables are taken as Gaussian with mean μ , experimental and theoretical errors (see the detailed explanation in Refs. [16, 17]). In the case where there only an experimental limit is available, this is given, along with the theoretical error. The smearing out of bounds and combination of experimental and theoretical errors is handled in an identical manner to Refs. [16, 17], with the notable exception of the Higgs mass and LEP limits on sparticle masses, which are calculated as a step function with values of the cross section times branching ratio (in the case of the Higgs) or mass that are within two standard deviations of the experimental limit being accepted. Finally, any points that fail to provide radiative EWSB, give us tachyons or the LSP other than the neutralino are rejected.

As our scanning technique we adopt a “nested sampling” method [52] as implemented in the MultiNest [53] algorithm, which computes the Bayesian evidence primarily but produces posterior pdfs in the process. MultiNest provides an extremely efficient sampler even for likelihood functions defined over a parameter space of large dimensionality with a very complex structure. (See, *e.g.*, Refs. [20, 51].) This aspect is very important for the model analyzed here since the 8-dimensional likelihood hyperspace is fragmented and features many finely tuned regions that are difficult to explore with conventional fixed grid, random scan or even MCMC methods. For a comparison of CMSSM posterior maps obtained with a Metropolis-Hastings MCMC algorithm [16, 17, 18] and the MultiNest algorithm see Ref. [51].

As we are using nested sampling in this study, the issue of stopping criteria is handled differently from the MCMC case used in some earlier paper [16, 17, 18]. Our treatments follows closely that presented in Appendix A of Ref. [51]. In nested sampling one is calculating the Bayesian evidence, defined by,

$$\mathcal{Z} \equiv p(d) = \int_0^1 \mathcal{L}(X) dX, \quad (13)$$

where \mathcal{L} is the likelihood and X the prior volume. One can get the posterior in a nested sampling scan, but the principle value calculated is the evidence. The stopping criteria takes into account that in general one is proceeding through shells of increasing iso-likelihood contours, with the set of “live points” drawn from within these contours.

SM (nuisance) parameter	Mean value	Uncertainty	Ref.
	μ	σ (exper.)	
M_t	172.6 GeV	1.4 GeV	[34]
$m_b(m_b)^{\overline{MS}}$	4.20 GeV	0.07 GeV	[35]
$\alpha_s(M_Z)^{\overline{MS}}$	0.1176	0.002	[35]

TABLE II: Experimental mean μ and standard deviation σ adopted for the likelihood function for SM (nuisance) parameters, assumed to be described by a Gaussian distribution.

Observable	Mean value	Uncertainties		Ref.
	μ	σ (exper.)	τ (theor.)	
$\delta(g-2)_\mu \times 10^{10}$	29.5	8.8	1	[37]
$BR(\overline{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma) \times 10^4$	3.55	0.26	0.21	[37]
$BR(\overline{B}_u \rightarrow \tau \nu) \times 10^4$	1.32	0.49	0.38	[38]
$\Omega_\chi h^2$	0.1099	0.0062	$0.1 \Omega_\chi h^2$	[39]
	Limit (95% CL)		τ (theor.)	Ref.
$BR(\overline{B}_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$< 5.8 \times 10^{-8}$		14%	[40]
m_h	As implemented in NMSSMTool.			[26]
sparticle masses	As implemented in NMSSMTool.			[26]

TABLE III: Summary of the observables used in the analysis. Upper part: Observables for which a positive measurement has been made. $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ denotes the discrepancy between the experimental value and the SM prediction of the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon $(g-2)_\mu$. For central values of the SM input parameters used here, the SM value of $BR(\overline{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$ is 3.11×10^{-4} , while the theoretical error of 0.21×10^{-4} includes uncertainties other than the parametric dependence on the SM nuisance parameters, especially on M_t and $\alpha_s(M_Z)^{\overline{MS}}$. For each quantity we use a likelihood function with mean μ and standard deviation $s = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}$, where σ is the experimental uncertainty and τ represents our estimate of the theoretical uncertainty (see Ref. [16] for details). Lower part: Observables for which only limits currently exist. The likelihood function is given in Ref. [16], including in particular a smearing out of experimental errors and limits to include an appropriate theoretical uncertainty in the observables in $BR(\overline{B}_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. The limit on the light Higgs mass m_h is applied in a simplified way, see text for details.

One can then define the stopping criterion as taking the maximum likelihood point in the set of live points, see Ref. [52] (\mathcal{L}_{\max}) and calculating the maximum change to the evidence it could make, $\delta\mathcal{Z}_i = \mathcal{L}_{\max} X_i$. Once this value goes below a specified value (we take $\delta\mathcal{Z} < 0.5$) the run is terminated.

IV. PROBABILITY MAPS OF CNMSSM PARAMETERS AND OBSERVABLES

In this section we present our numerical results from global scans of the CNMSSM parameter space. We begin with the CNMSSM parameters and next show probability maps for several observables, including, in turn, the Higgs bosons, some superpartners and other collider signatures, and finally dark matter cross sections.

To begin with, in Fig. 1 we plot joint 2D relative probability density functions (pdfs) for some combinations of the CNMSSM parameters in our default case as given in Table I and taking the log prior, as explained above. In this, and figures below showing 2D pdfs, the inner (outer) contours delineate the 68% (95%) total probability regions and the color code is given in the bar at the bottom.

First, we can see that higher probability regions for all the parameters but m_0 are confined well within the assumed priors and show clear high probability peaks. Focusing on the left panel in the plane spanned by $m_{1/2}$ and m_0 , we can see some prominent features: a rather strong preference for the stau coannihilation region of $m_{1/2} \gtrsim m_0 \simeq 0.5$ TeV, although the 68% total probability region extends to larger m_0 because of the pseudoscalar funnel effect contribution to $\Omega_\chi h^2$, and to much larger values of the parameter of the focus point (FP) region [42, 43]. Green triangles indicate some of the best fit points. The wedge of $m_{1/2} \gg m_0$ is disallowed because of charged LSP (normally the stau).

Examining the other panels of Fig. 1 one can see a rather strong preference for large $\tan\beta$ (as in the CMSSM), although small values below some 15 are also favored. A_0 appears to have two distinct branches of opposite sign, with $A_0 = 0$, although not excluded, proving to be hard to find solutions for, with some resemblance to the CMSSM. In some sense the latter may even be as favored as large positive values, as indicated by one of the best fit points.

Clearly, these are familiar features of the CMSSM, as one can see by comparing the high probability regions of the

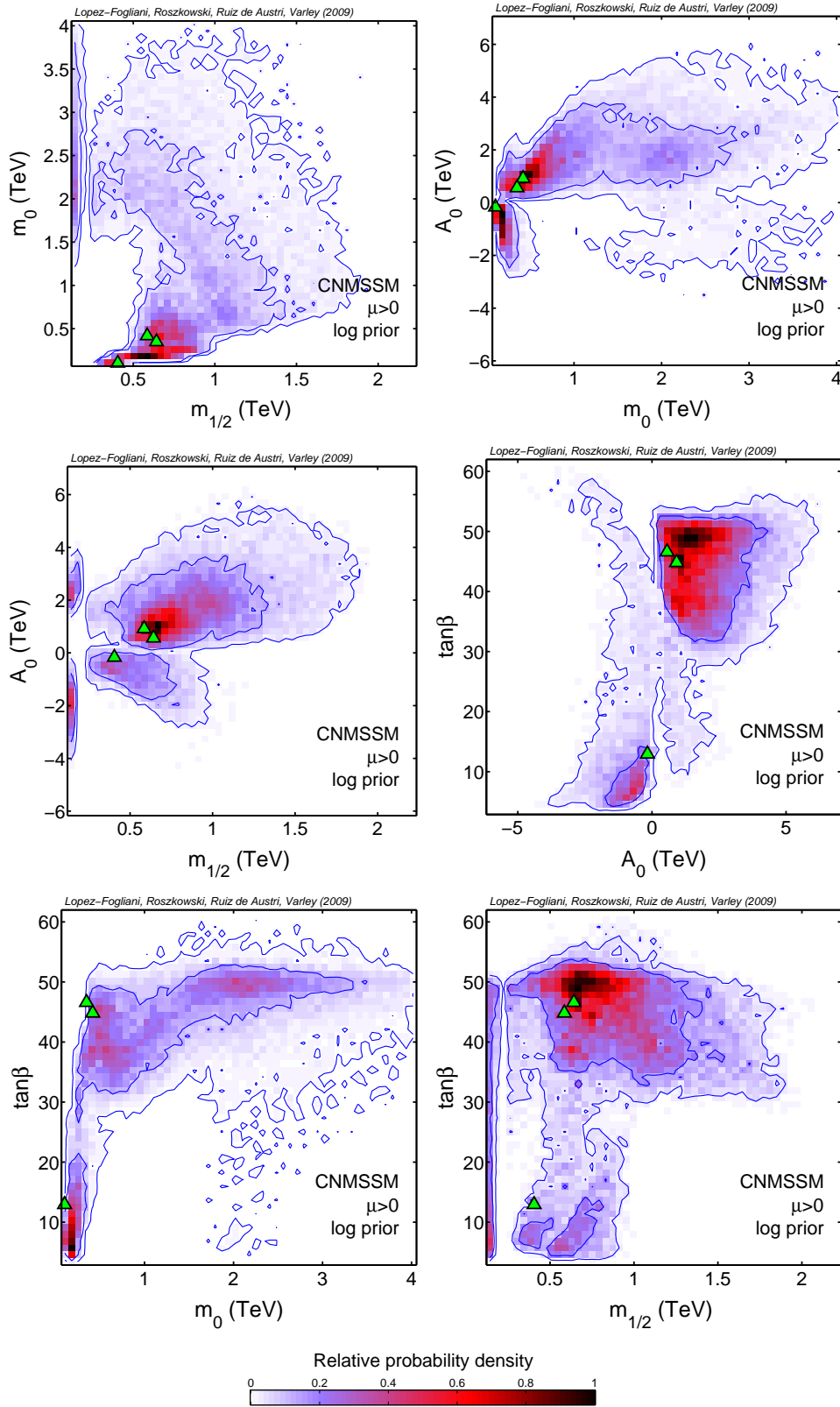


FIG. 1: The 2D relative probability density functions in the planes spanned by the CNMSSM parameters $m_{1/2}$, m_0 , $\tan\beta$ and A_0 for the log prior. The pdfs are normalized to unity at their peak. The inner (outer) blue solid contours delimit regions encompassing 68% and 95% of the total probability, respectively. All other basis parameters, both CNMSSM and SM ones, in each plane have been marginalized over (i.e., integrated out). Blue dots denote some best fit points.

CNMSSM in Fig. 1 with analogous figures for the common set of parameters shared with the CMSSM, as shown in Fig. 13 of Ref. [51] (obtained with the NS scan), or with Fig. 1 of Ref. [18] (obtained with the MCMC scan).

The similarity of the high probability regions of $m_{1/2}$ and m_0 in both models suggests the parameters of the CNMSSM tend to favor the decoupling limit, $\lambda \rightarrow 0$. In Fig. 2 we show 2D pdfs of λ with the CMSSM-like parameters. One can see that in general λ prefers to be small, which leads to a statistical preference for a very CMSSM-like behavior. Large values of λ , bigger than around 0.6 are disfavored due to a Landau pole in the running of λ . At “intermediate” values, $0.1 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim 0.6$, the constraints become weaker but there remain problems with tachyons, seen most clearly in the (λ, κ) plane, shown in Fig. 3, which also shows how both parameters are rather closely correlated, $\kappa \propto \lambda$, and favor small values, towards the decoupling limit. The region with $\kappa \gg \lambda$ is disfavored by the presence of tachyonic CP-odd scalars, and similarly with CP-even scalars for $\kappa \ll \lambda$. The preference for low λ could be due to the fact that there are fewer tachyonic directions in the potential close to the decoupling limit $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ (for this to happen $\lambda \lesssim 0.1$ is sufficient). For a more detailed discussion, see Ref. [28].

In conclusion, the parameters of the CNMSSM seem to favor the CMSSM limit since at small values of $\lambda \lesssim 0.1$ it is simply much easier to find physical solutions. This has been confirmed with exploratory runs with only the requirement of correct EWSB and a neutralino LSP enforced. Indeed, a flat (and not a log) prior in λ was chosen so as not to emphasize low values of the parameter and instead to “force” the scan away from the decoupling limit. Even with the flat prior, however, the preference for small λ remains strong. For λ below 0.1 there are more solutions because for instance tachyons are less of a problem (due to less mixing with singlets) and also we are further away from the Landau pole region.

It is also instructive to show 2D probability maps of the effective μ parameter *vs.* some of the CNMSSM parameters. This is presented in Fig. 4. We can see that the consistency of the model and the applied set of constraints favor μ below some 2 TeV, the range comparable to M_{SUSY} , as expected. In other words, in the CNMSSM the μ problem is solved without any need for additional fine tuning of parameters. We can also see an interesting correlation with $m_{1/2}$ but not with the other C(N)MSSM parameters. This is caused primarily by the CP-odd Higgs a_1 funnel effect and the fact that its mass is correlated with μ . These features are presented in Fig. 5. Finally, in Fig. 6 we present 1D pdfs of several key parameters which show more clearly their high probability ranges.

Prior dependence is often an issue in Bayesian statistics and needs to be addressed. Even the CMSSM tends to be under-constrained which leads to a fairly strong prior dependence [51], and in the NUHM, with two extra parameters, the situation becomes worse [20]. In the left panel of Fig. 7 we show a 2D pdf in the $(m_{1/2}, m_0)$ plane assuming the flat prior in all the CNMSSM parameters. By comparing with the analogous panel of Fig. 1 we indeed see a substantial shift in the high probability region to larger values, as typical for the flat prior due to the volume effect.

A related issue is that of the assumed range of input parameters. We have already seen in the left panel of Fig. 7 that m_0 was not well confined to the assumed range below 4 TeV. In order to examine this, in the right panel of Fig. 7 we show a 2D pdf in the $(m_{1/2}, m_0)$ plane with greatly extended ranges of both parameters ($50 \text{ GeV} < m_{1/2}, m_0 < 10 \text{ TeV}$) and taking the log prior. Clearly, there is basically no cap on the 95% total probability range in both parameters, although of course such large values of soft mass parameters can hardly be considered as well motivated in effective low-energy SUSY models.

We have already emphasized that the high probability regions of the crucial parameters $m_{1/2}$ and m_0 in the CNMSSM are quite similar to the well studied CMSSM case. One of the key features of the CMSSM is that the neutralino LSP is mostly a bino, except for the FP region of large m_0 , where a larger admixture of the higgsino is present. In the CNMSSM, with an additional singlet field whose mass is controlled by κs , the picture could in principle be very different from the CMSSM. We examine this in Fig. 8 where we separately show the regions where the LSP is mostly gaugino ($Z_g = Z_{11}^2 + Z_{12}^2 > 0.7$) (left panel), doublet higgsino ($Z_h = Z_{13}^2 + Z_{14}^2 > 0.7$) (middle left panel), the mixed region ($0.3 < Z_g, Z_h < 0.7$ and $Z_s = Z_{15}^2 < 0.5$) (middle right panel), as well as mostly singlino ($Z_s > 0.5$) (right panel). (The wino component is always negligible and below we will show only the bino fraction $Z_b = Z_{11}^2$.) We can see that in an overwhelming fraction of cases the LSP still remains predominantly bino-like. This is in agreement with the panel showing κs in Fig. 6 where small values of the product tend to be strongly disfavored. We expose those non-CMSSM like cases in Fig. 9. Clearly, points corresponding to singlino LSP cases exist but are rare.

Similarly to the CMSSM, the key observables shaping the high probability regions of the model are: $\Omega_\chi h^2$, $BR(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$, $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ and the light Higgs mass m_h . Their 1D pdfs are presented in Fig. 10. We can see that, apart from $\delta(g-2)_\mu$, they reproduce the likelihood rather well, especially for our default log prior (long-dashed red curve), although even for the flat prior the fit is not bad, except for $\delta(g-2)_\mu$, again with much resemblance to the CMSSM [51].

The sharp cutoff in m_h at the LEP limit results from the approximation that we have adopted, as mentioned above. Given the complexities of the Higgs sector and a much larger list of possible decay channels, we have taken an approximate approach of setting the likelihood to one or zero for points that are accepted or excluded by LEP data using the NMSPEC code. A more correct would have allowed for some “tail” at lower masses, as in the CMSSM [17], and would have expanded allowed ranges of $m_{1/2}$ and m_0 towards smaller values but this would have a

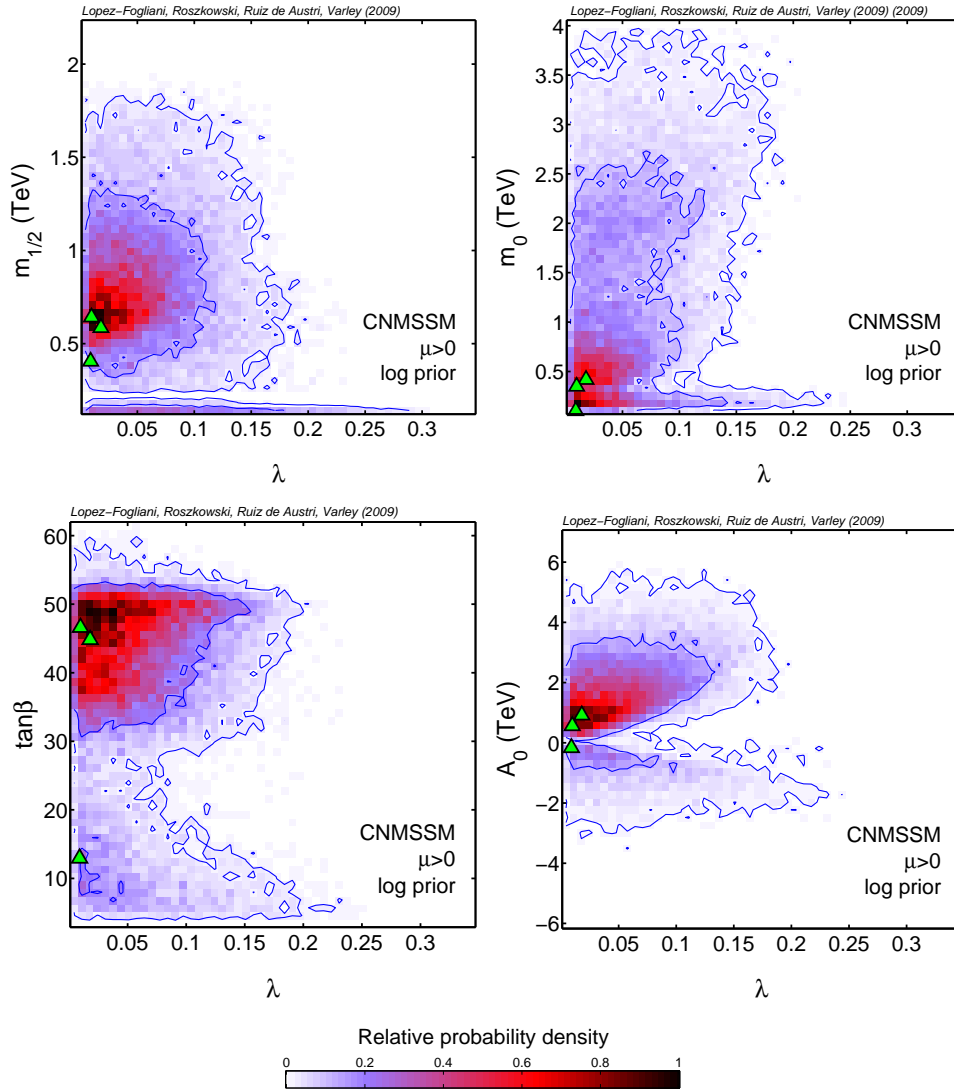


FIG. 2: The 2D relative probability density functions in the planes spanned by λ and the other CNMSSM parameters for the log prior. The pdfs are normalized to unity at their peak. The inner (outer) blue solid contours delimit regions encompassing 68% and 95% of the total probability, respectively. All other basis parameters, both CNMSSM and SM ones, in each plane have been marginalized over. Blue dots denote some best fit points.

limited effect on this analysis in which we are mostly interested in presenting mainly global features of the CNMSSM. Nevertheless, it is worth stressing that in an exploratory run with the LEP limit smeared out we have found only a few points for which the singlet component is barely enough to escape the limit of 114.4 GeV. In this sense we expect that a full analysis would have basically reproduced the case of the CMSSM [17].

The Higgs sector of the NMSSM contains three CP-even bosons $h_1 \equiv h$, h_2 and h_3 , two CP-odd ones a_1 and a_2 , as well as a pair of the charged Higgs H^\pm . Fig. 11 shows the relative 1D pdfs of h_2 (left panel), a_1 (middle panel) and H^\pm (right panel) for both our default log prior (long-dashed red) and the flat prior (dotted blue) for comparison. We can see that the prior dependence is not very strong, with the flat prior favoring larger values, as usual. Also, by comparing with Fig. 5 of Ref. [17], we can see that the pdfs are quite similar to the analogous states in the CMSSM.

In Fig. 12 we present the relative 1D pdfs for several superpartners, in a fashion similar to the previous Figure. Again, we can see that the log prior gives somewhat lower ranges of masses, especially for the scalars, which primarily depend on m_0 and that the distributions are rather similar to the corresponding ones in the CMSSM; compare, eg, Fig. 17 of Ref. [16]. It is clear that there will be a rather mixed chance of detecting those states at the LHC. For example, with the gluino to be probed up to some 2.7 TeV, nearly the whole range will be tested with the log prior, but much less so with the flat prior. The scalars, on the other hand, will be much more challenging for both priors.

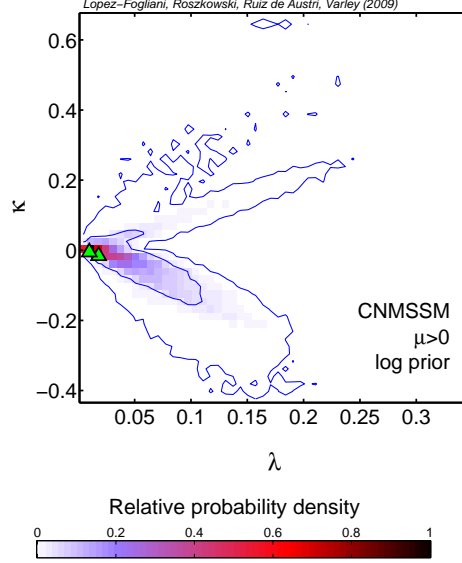


FIG. 3: The 2D relative pdfs in the plane of (λ, κ) for the log prior.

Parameter	Best fit (log)	Best fit (flat)
$m_{1/2}$	101 GeV	478 GeV
m_0	404 GeV	632 GeV
A_0	-165 GeV	1.20 TeV
$\tan \beta$	12.9	42.4
λ	0.009	0.0252
μ	547 GeV	672 GeV
m_{a_1}	274 GeV	476 GeV
$\Omega_\chi h^2$	0.093	0.094
$BR(\overline{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$	3.10×10^{-4}	3.27×10^{-4}
$BR(\overline{B}_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	2.8×10^{-9}	1.6×10^{-8}
$BR(\overline{B}_u \rightarrow \tau \nu)$	1.28×10^{-4}	0.93×10^{-4}
$\delta(g-2)_\mu$	16.9×10^{-10}	14.8×10^{-10}
m_h	114.4 GeV	114.3 GeV
m_χ	164 GeV	263 GeV
$m_{\chi_1^\pm}$	309 GeV	491 GeV
$m_{\tilde{g}}$	950 GeV	1.45 TeV
χ^2	9.6965	9.4635

TABLE IV: A table showing the values of various parameters for the best fitting point in both the log and flat prior case.

In Table IV we list the best fit values for a number of observables for our default log prior and also, for comparison, for the flat prior. We stress, however, that the log prior appears more appropriate for exploring unified low-energy SUSY models, as already emphasized above.

Finally, we move to discussing the model's predictions for the detection of the lightest neutralino assumed to be the DM in the Universe in direct detection searches via its elastic scatterings with targets in underground detectors. We follow the same procedure and formalism as previously in [16, 18, 51]. The underlying formalism can be found in several sources, *e.g.*, in Refs. [54, 55, 56, 57].

In Fig. 13 we present the 2D posterior pdfs in the usual plane spanned by the spin-independent cross section σ_p^{SI} and the neutralino mass m_χ . The left (right) panel corresponds to the log (flat) prior. For comparison, some of the most stringent 90% CL experimental upper limits are also marked [44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49], although they have not been imposed in the likelihood, as before in our studies of the CMSSM, because of substantial astrophysical uncertainties,

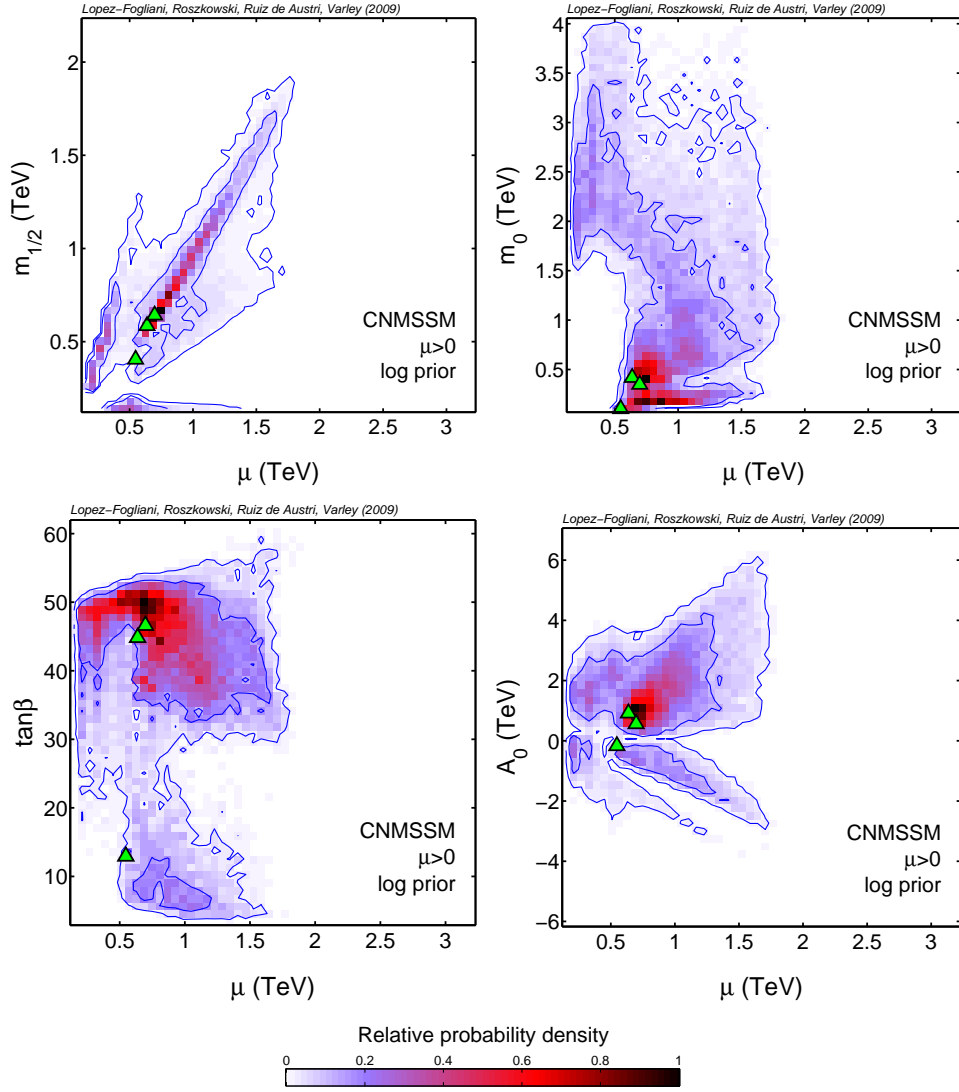


FIG. 4: The 2D relative probability density functions in the planes spanned by μ and the CNMSSM parameters that are the same for the CMSSM for the log prior. The pdfs are normalized to unity at their peak. The inner (outer) blue solid contours delimit regions encompassing 68% and 95% of the total probability, respectively. All other basis parameters, both CNMSSM and SM ones, in each plane have been marginalized over. Blue dots denote some best fit points.

especially in the figure for the local density.

Several key features can be seen in Fig. 13. Firstly, the prior dependence is not very strong for both 68% and 95% total probability regions, which is encouraging. It does not affect much the banana-shape high-probability region which corresponds to the Higgs funnel and the stau coannihilation regions. The horizontal branch of $\sigma_p^{SI} \simeq 7 \times 10^{-8}$ pb is more affected because it corresponds to the focus point region of large m_0 . Next, the overall shape rather closely resembles the case of the CMSSM, see, *e.g.*, Fig. 18 of Ref. [51] or Fig. 13 of Ref. [16]. (The slight upwards shift in σ_p^{SI} results from changing the code from DarkSusy to Micromegas.) It does, on the other hand, differ from the predictions of the NUHM which features an additional higgsino-like region at $m_\chi \sim 1$ TeV; see Fig. 12 of Ref. [20].

Independently of the prior, basically the whole 68% and 95% total probability regions are likely to be within the planned reach of $10^{-10} \pm$ of future 1-tonne detectors. Some of the currently operating detectors are already probing some of the high probability regions, and with a “modest” improvement down to $\sim 10^{-8}$ pb, they will be testing some of the most likely cross sections.

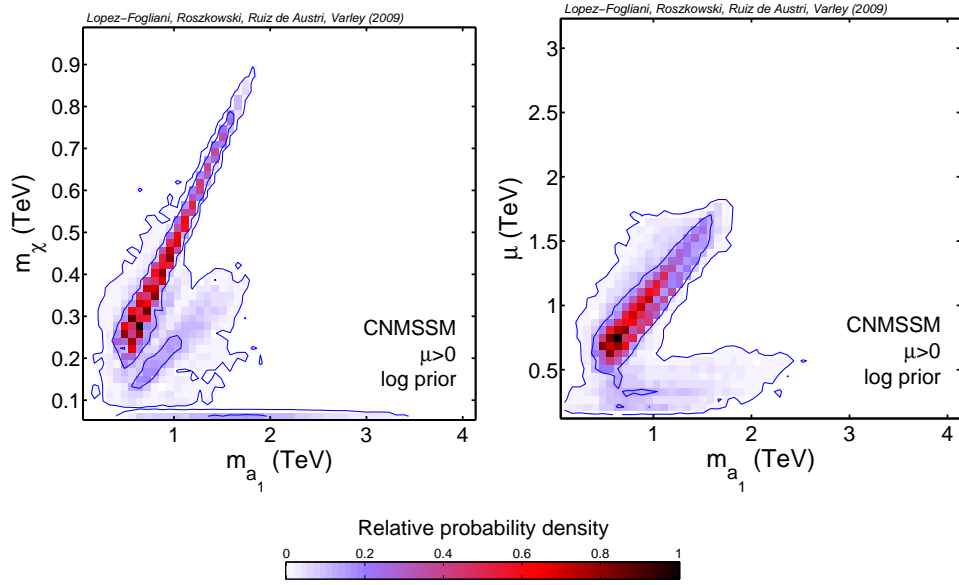


FIG. 5: The 2D relative probability density functions in the plane of (m_χ, m_{a_1}) (left panel) and (μ, m_{a_1}) (right panel) for the log prior. The pdfs are normalized to unity at their peak. The inner (outer) blue solid contours delimit regions encompassing 68% and 95% of the total probability, respectively. All other basis parameters, both CNMSSM and SM ones, in each plane have been marginalized over.

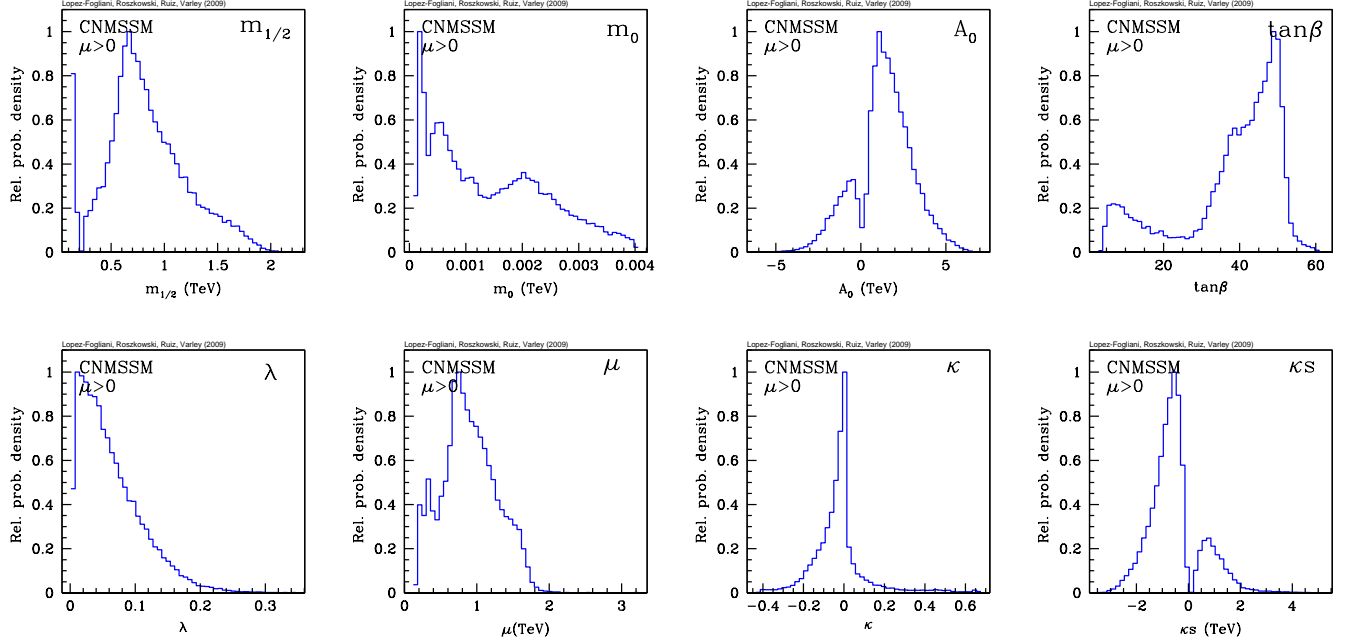


FIG. 6: The 1D relative probability densities for all the CNMSSM parameters, plus κ , μ , λs and κs .

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

The Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model solves the μ -problem of the MSSM but, without grand unification, both models suffer from a large number of parameters. The constrained versions of both models are in this respect much more well-motivated. Because of the additional singlet superfield present in the CNMSSM, the

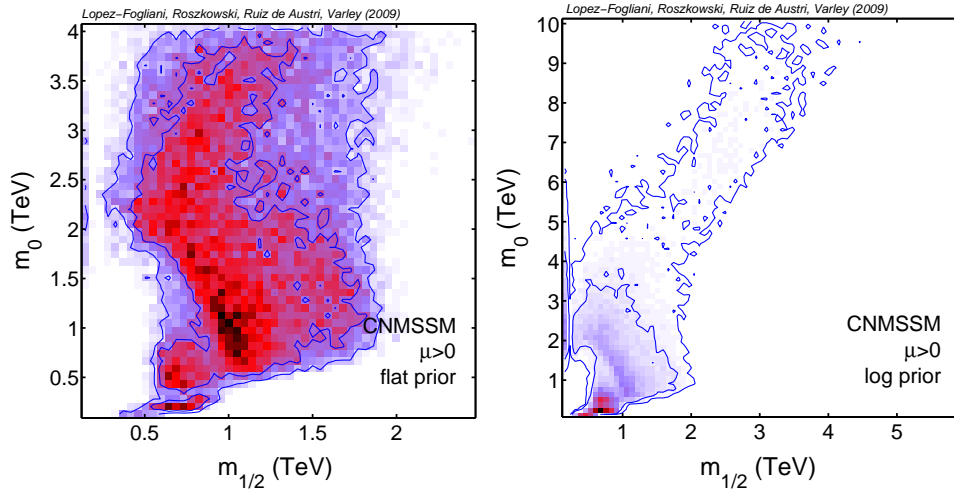


FIG. 7: The same as in fig. 1 but for a flat prior (left panel) and a log prior with a greatly extended range, $50 \text{ GeV} < m_{1/2}, m_0 < 10 \text{ TeV}$ (right panel).

resulting phenomenology in the Higgs and neutralino sectors is considerably richer. Therefore, a prior one could expect that the models could be distinguished in experimental tests.

The global exploration of wide ranges of CNMSSM parameters and a Bayesian analysis show that, from the statistical point of view, this is not the case. The coupling λ strongly favors as small values as possible, in other words it tends towards the decoupling regime in which one recovers the CMSSM plus the basically decoupled singlet Higgs and the singlino. As a result, Higgs and superpartner mass spectra also tend to resemble those of the CMSSM, as does the cross section for direct detection of neutralino dark matter. Nevertheless, we have identified a limited number of cases where the LSP is indeed singlino-dominated, but statistically they are not very significant.

In conclusion, the CNMSSM is, for the most part, testable at the LHC and in dark matter searches, which is certainly encouraging. On the other hand, should a CMSSM-like signal be detected, it is likely to be very challenging to distinguish between the two models.

Acknowledgments

LR is partially supported by the EC 6th Framework Programmes MRTN-CT-2004-503369 and MRTN-CT-2006-035505. RRdA is supported by the project PARSIFAL (FPA2007-60323) of the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia of Spain. DL-F and TV are supported by STFC. The use of the Iceberg computer cluster at the University of Sheffield is gratefully acknowledged. LR would like to thank the CERN Theory Division for hospitality during the final stages of the project.

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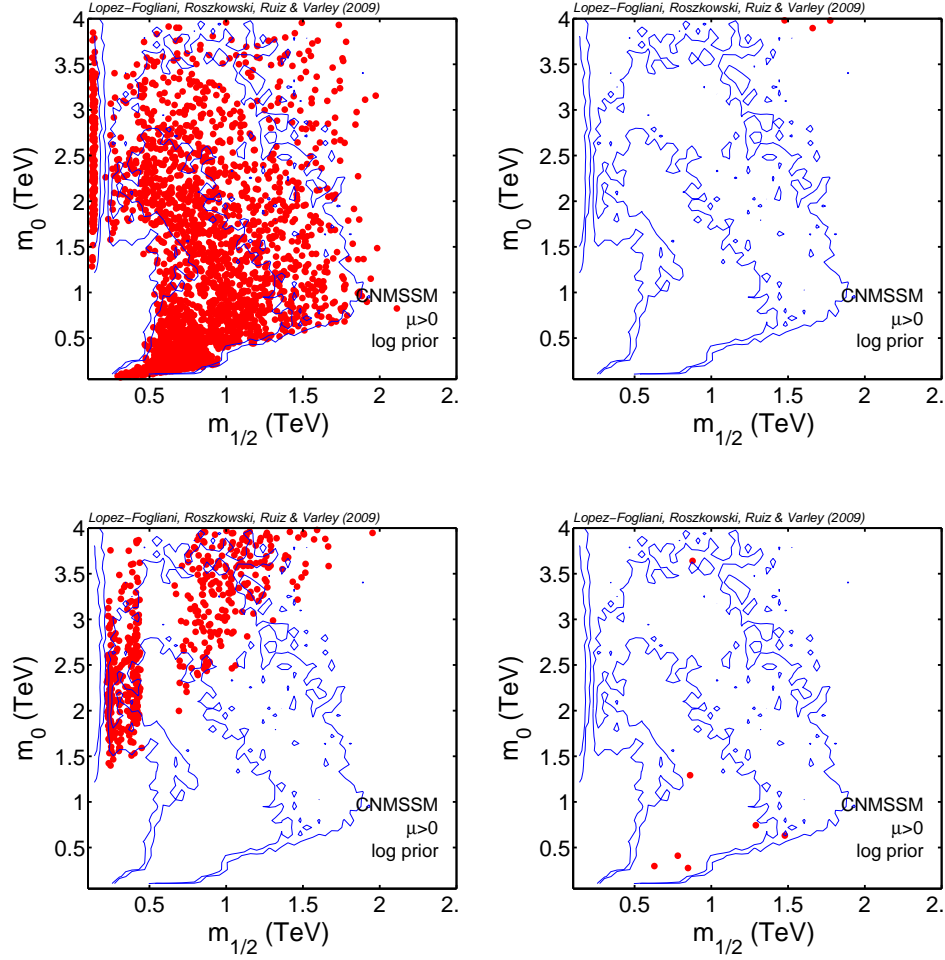


FIG. 8: In the plane of $(m_{1/2}, m_0)$ for the log prior we show values of the gaugino fraction $Z_g = Z_{11}^2 + Z_{12}^2$ (upper left panel), doublet higgsino fraction $Z_h = Z_{13}^2 + Z_{14}^2$ (upper right panel), mixed region (lower left panel), as well as the singlino fraction $Z_s = Z_{15}^2$ (lower right panel). Also shown are the 69% (95%) total probability regions from the upper left panel of Fig. 1.

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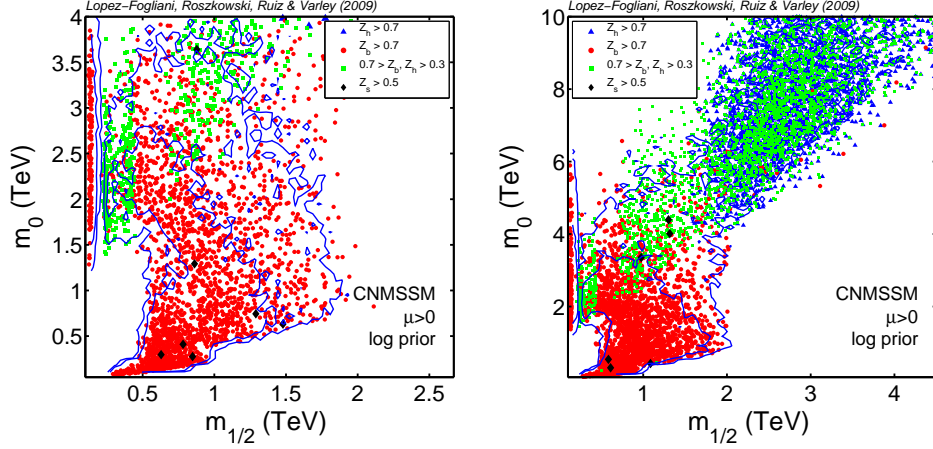


FIG. 9: A comparison of the bino ($Z_b > 0.7$), doublet higgsino ($Z_h > 0.7$), mixed ($0.3 < Z_g, Z_h < 0.7$ and $Z_s < 0.5$) and singlino dominated ($Z_s > 0.5$) cases of the LSP in the plane spanned by $m_{1/2}$ and m_0 , with our default case on the left hand side and with the log prior and much extended range of 10 TeV on the right. Also shown are the 69% (95%) total probability regions.

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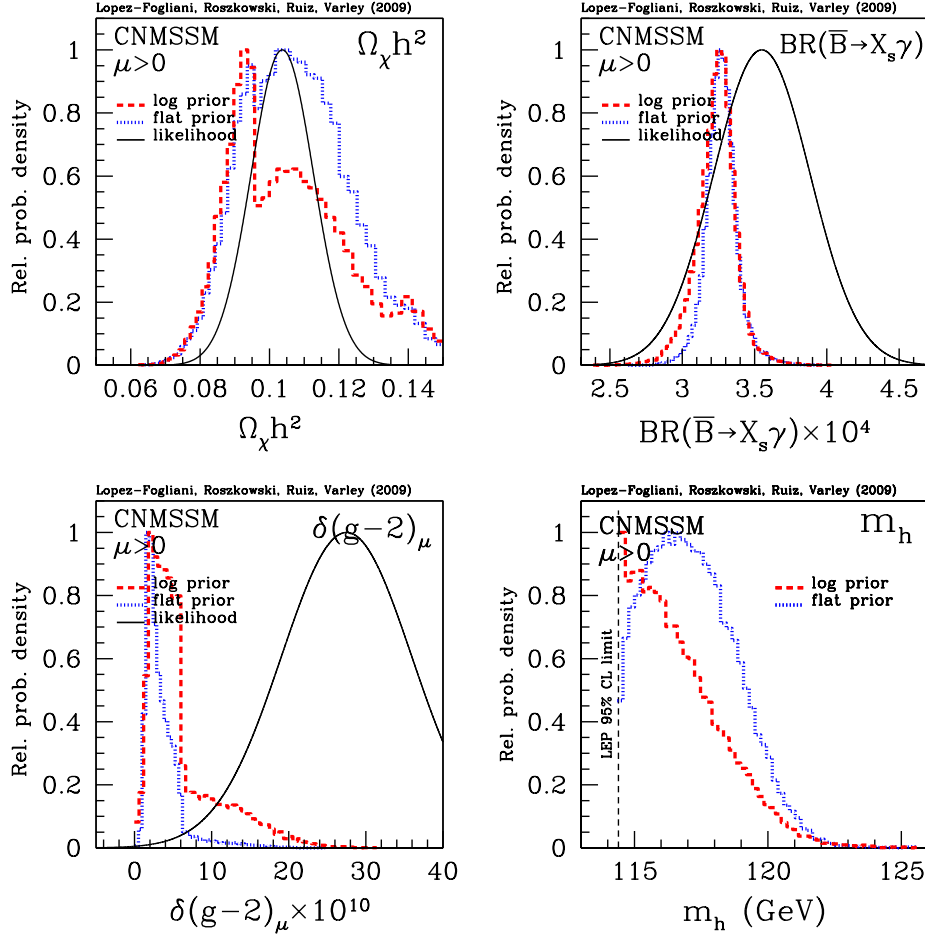


FIG. 10: The 1D relative probability densities for $\Omega_\chi h^2$ (upper left panel), $BR(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$ (upper right panel), $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ (lower left panel) and the light Higgs mass m_h (lower right panel). In each panel we show the posterior for the flat prior (dotted blue) and the log prior (long-dashed red) and the likelihood function (solid black).

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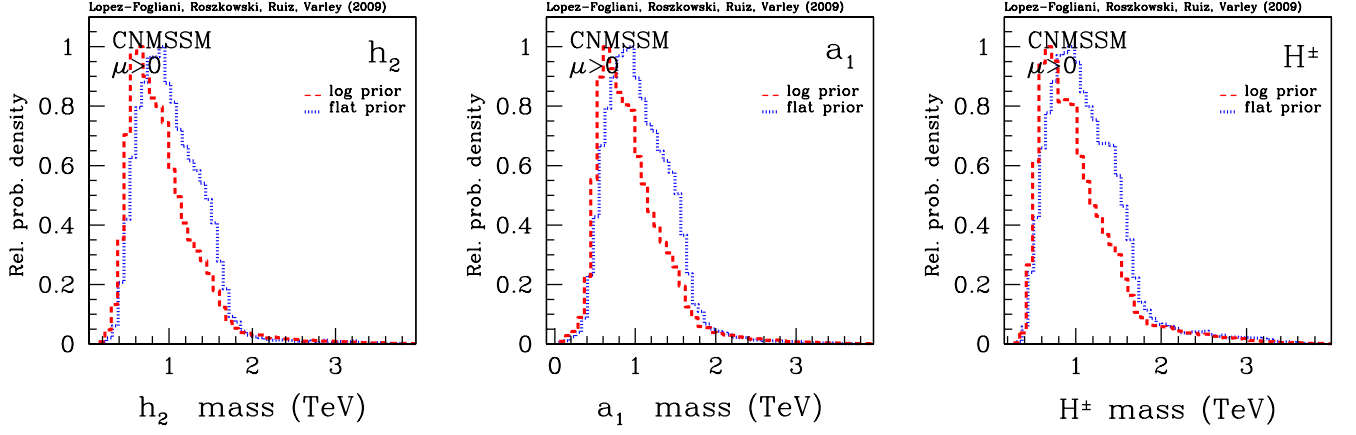


FIG. 11: The relative 1D pdfs of some of the Higgs masses: the second to lightest scalar h_2 (left panel), the lightest pseudoscalar a_1 (middle panel) and the charged Higgs H^\pm (right panel). In each panel we show the posterior for the flat prior (dotted blue) and the log prior (long-dashed red).

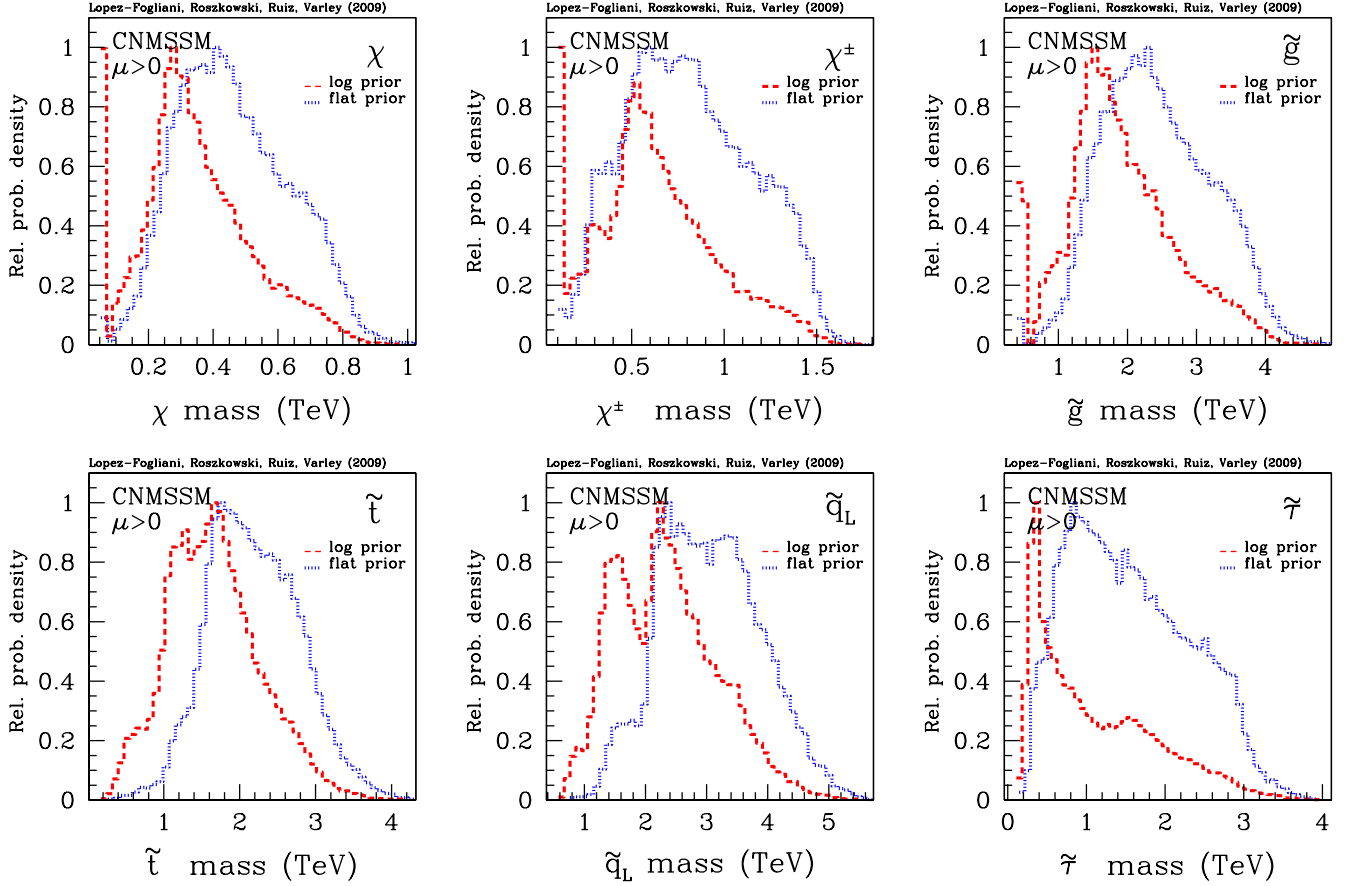


FIG. 12: The 1D relative probability densities for the mass of the lightest neutralino m_χ (upper left panel), the lightest chargino m_{χ^\pm} (upper middle panel), the gluino $m_{\tilde{g}}$ (upper right panel), the lighter stop \tilde{t}_1 (lower left panel), left squark \tilde{q}_L (lower middle panel) and the lighter stau $\tilde{\tau}_1$ (lower right panel). In each panel we show the posterior for the flat prior (dotted blue) and the log prior (long-dashed red).

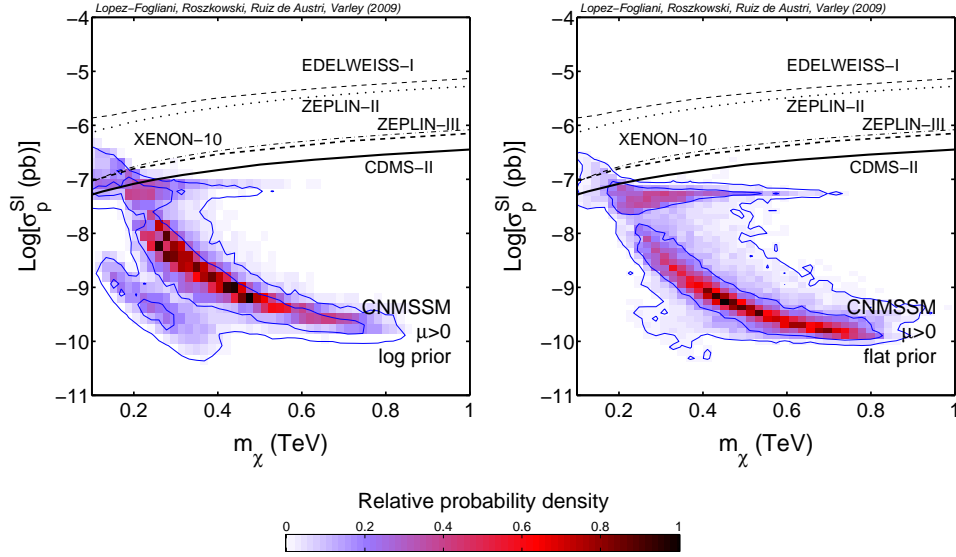


FIG. 13: For the dark matter spin-independent cross section σ_p^{SI} vs. the neutralino mass m_χ we show the 2D relative probability density for the log prior (left panel) and the flat prior (right panel).

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